This study provides important results regarding cystotomy practices and complications that require additional research. The result that absorbable multifilament suture and dorsal cystotomy incisions may produce fewer recurrent UTIs (but not recurrent cystoliths) than absorbable monofilament suture and ventral incisions, respectively, was unanticipated. Similarly, a possible prophylactic effect of perioperative antimicrobial administration on recurrent cystolithiasis is novel and warrants further study. The results of this study highlight the need for basing cystotomy recommendations not on isolated case reports or species other than companion animals but rather on controlled scientific studies in our patient population.

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Book Review Compte rendu de livre

Practical Small Animal MRI

Gavin PR, Bagley RS. Wiley-Blackwell, Ames, Iowa, USA. 2009. ISBN 9780-8138-0607-5. US\$174.99. 362 pp.

agnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is an area of veterinary diagnostics that is fast becoming the norm as we tend towards less invasive procedures that still provide a high precision of diagnosis. Although most MRI tests are carried out in referral centres, veterinarians still would like to understand more about the process and the images themselves.

An MRI is most useful for soft tissue imaging and as the authors explain, "the MRI portrayal of pathology results in a virtual autopsy". Multiplanar imaging will help identify tumor margins, characterize lesions, and improve specificity and diagnostic accuracy.

A text on the subject of the MRI is never picked up lightly... The subject is likely to make the average veterinarian uncomfortable. To me it truly is a "black box." However, this book is reasonably user friendly and seeks to teach and not overwhelm.

The authors claim it to be a useful clinical text and not an exhaustive reference.

There is limited information on physics, sequence selection, and artefacts. Each chapter provides a small discussion on typical abnormalities found in that body region. "Normal" information is at a minimum, with emphasis on common misunderstandings and an attempt to share their 21 years of experience in the field. Images have been chosen to highlight common abnormalities. This is really more an atlas than a text, and the images chosen are a real asset to the book.

The text is well-written and organized. There are very few veterinary MRI books available to us, so this text is a welcome addition. Although likely to be used mainly by veterinarians in referral centres as a reference text, I could also see it as a handy aid to those wanting to broaden their knowledge or deepen their understanding of a pathological condition.

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